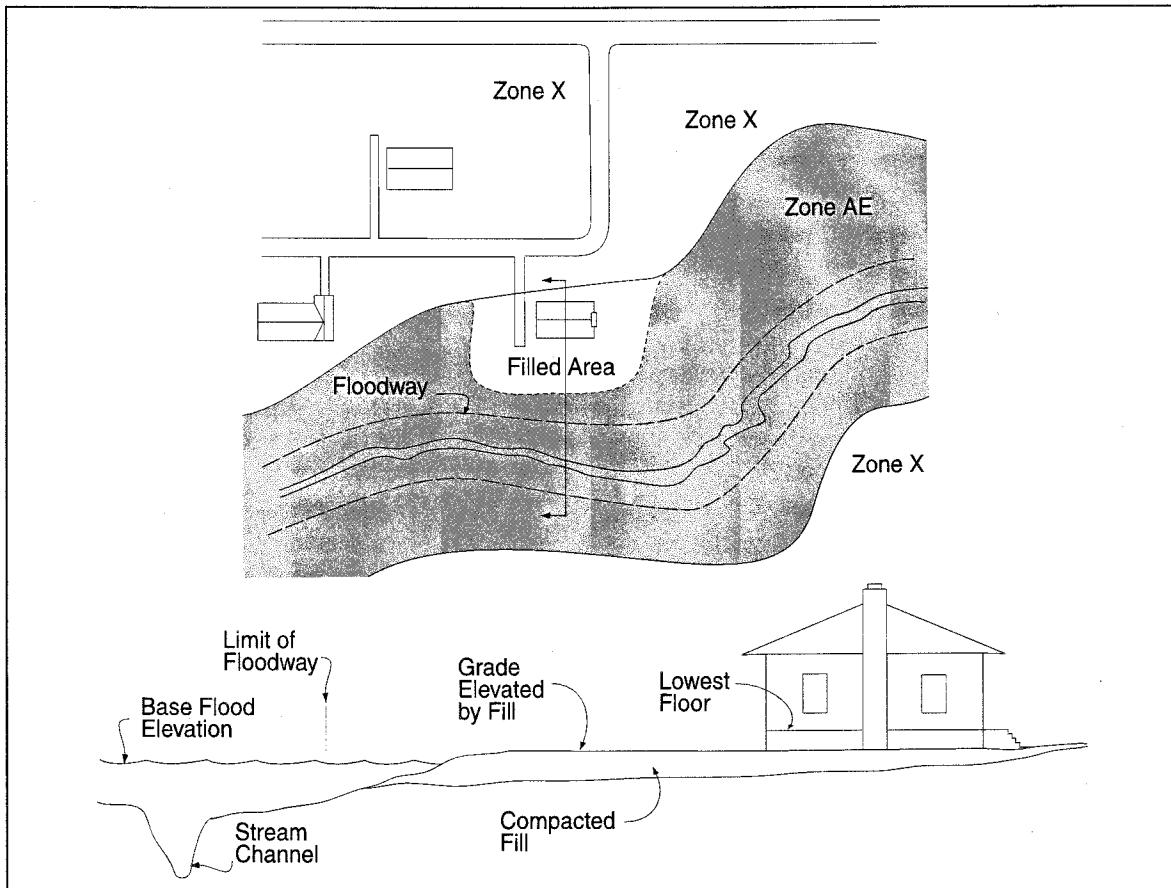


Ensuring That Structures Built on Fill In or Near Special Flood Hazard Areas Are Reasonably Safe From Flooding

in accordance with the
National Flood Insurance Program



FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
MITIGATION DIRECTORATE

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Flood Risk by Foundation Type

Table 1 summarizes the foundation construction methods described in this bulletin and ranks them in order of increasing flood risk—the safest foundation types appear near the top; the less safe foundation types appear near the bottom. The foundation construction methods that result in a building that is reasonably safe from flooding are shown in the dark gray area of the table. If the basement construction methods shown in the light gray area are used, the requirements described in the following sections of this bulletin must be met in order for the building to be considered reasonably safe from flooding.

Table 1 Flood Risk by Foundation Construction Method

Foundation Flood Risk													
Flood Risk During the Base Flood	Fill		Foundation Construction Method										
			Stem Walls		Crawlspace		Slab-On-Grade		Basement				
	Above BFE	At BFE	Above BFE	At BFE	Above BFE	At BFE	Above BFE	At BFE	Above BFE	At BFE	Below BFE	Above BFE	At BFE
Increasing Level of Flood Risk ↓	■		■										
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Reasonably Safe From Flooding



Follow Guidance in This Bulletin To
Ensure That Building Is
Reasonably Safe From Flooding

36.15.216 PERMITS - CRITERIA - TIME LIMITS (1) Permits shall be granted or denied by the permit issuing authority on the basis of whether the proposed new construction, substantial improvement, or alteration of an artificial obstruction meets the requirements of the Act and the minimum standards established by the board in these rules.

(2) Additional factors that shall be considered for every permit application are:

- (a) the danger to life and property from backwater or diverted flow caused by the obstruction;
- (b) the danger that the obstruction will be swept downstream to the injury of others;
- (c) the availability of alternative locations;
- (d) the construction or alteration of the obstruction in such manner as to lessen the danger;
- (e) the permanence of the obstruction;
- (f) The anticipated development in the foreseeable future of the area which may be affected by the obstruction; and,
- (g) such other factors as are in harmony with the purposes of the Act and these rules.

(3) A permit application is considered to have been automatically granted 60 days after receipt of the application, unless the permit issuing authority notifies the applicant before the 60th day that additional information is required, more time is required to process the application, or that the permit is denied. (History: Sec. 76-5-208, MCA; IMP, Sec. 76-5-405 and 76-5-406, MCA; NEW, Eff. 9/4/74; AND, 1988 NAR p. 1537, Eff. 7/15/88; AND, 1989 NAR p. 1665, Eff. 10/27/89.)

36.15.217 WAIVER OF PERMIT FOR EMERGENCY REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT (1) Emergency repair to and/or replacement of severely damaged public transportation facilities, public water and sewer facilities, and flood control works may be authorized and permit requirements waived if:

- (a) Upon notification and prior to the emergency repair and/or replacement, the permit issuing authority determines that an emergency condition warranting immediate action exists; and
- (b) The permit issuing authority agrees upon the nature and type of proposed emergency repair and/or replacement.

(2) Authorization to undertake emergency repair and/or replacement work may be given verbally if the permit issuing authority feels that a written authorization would unduly delay the emergency work. Such verbal authorization must be followed by a written authorization stating the emergency condition, the type of emergency work agreed upon, and a notation that verbal authorization had been previously given. (History: Sec. 76-5-208, MCA; IMP, Sec. 76-5-405 and Sec. 76-5-406, MCA; NEW, 9/4/74.)